THE THE YEAR DATE OF THE PARTY OF THE WHAT

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

THALIA THEATRE. Broadway, opposite St. Nichola

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 Broadway. - PROFESSOR HARTS

STEINWAY HALL, East Fourteenth street, near Irving Place.—GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTEAL CONCERT.

RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Olympic theatre, Broadway, -The Daughter of the Regiment.

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTREES, 365 Broadway, opposite the Netropolitan Hotel-Is their Evilopiay Entertain hists, Simung, Dancing and Burlesques. Black Cooking And Aprican Ballet Propps.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street,—Gruppin & Christy's Minerrels.— Evinorian Minerrels, Ballads, Buttesques, &c.—Noos-iso in the Nouth. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 729 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotal.—In their Bongs, Dance, Eccentricies, Burlesques, &c.—A. Prina Donna from the Country—Cinder-Leon.—Madagascar Balley Though.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Rowers. -- COMES VOCALISM-NEERS MINISTRULET, BALLEY DIVERTISES MET. &c. -- TONY PASTOR'S TOUR AROUND THE WORLD. Matine at 2% o'Clock.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-is a Variety of Light and Laughable Entertainments, Corps de Ballet, &c. The Fernan's Oute, or the Idnot of Killarnat.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Min-Fireley, Rallads and Burlesques.—A Hurran Trip Amound the World.

"THE GENTLEMAN FROM ENGLAND."-LECTURE BY Mr. Dr. Cornova. at the Reformed Dutch Church, West Twenty-first street, east of Sixth avenue.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third airest and Broadway, --Moving Mirror of Piggin's Progress-Sixty Magnificent Scenes.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. Brad and Breat Arm of Probst-Tire Washingto.
TRUSS-WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART
LOCTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A. M. 101 10 P. M.

New York, Wednesday, January 23, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated to

the 22d of January.

The leader of the Candian insurgents thanks the per-United States for their sympathy, and ask the aid of American war vessels to convey women and children from the island. The ex-rebel American steamer Rappahannock has been awarded to the United States by the Admiralty Court, London. England is not quite reconciled to the Spanish decision in the Tornado Lordon yesterday. Five-twenties were at 72%. The Liverpool cotton market opened flat, with middling up-

The telegraph lines east of Picton, N. S., ceased work ing about midnight, and the transmission of our cable atches was interrupted.

By the steamship Germania at this port yesterday we received our files containing details of our cable despatches to the 11th of January. A French tron clad squadron has sailed for Vera Cruz. Earl Carnaryon, Secretary of State for the colonies of England, delivered an important speech at a dinner given to the North he reviewed the political situation of the Canadas and the other provinces, and stated that the question of their future rule was still under the consideration of the gov

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetta, introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers bounty law of last summer, and grants every soldier or sailor who has received a bounty of \$100 the sum of \$8 33 per month additional for every month of service. It was referred to the Committee on Hilitary Affairs The bill to regulate the appointment of pension agent was called up for the purpose of reconsidering the vote upon certain House amendments, but the Senate refused to reconsider the vote, and the bill goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments proposed by the senate. The Tariff bill was then taken up. The amendments of the Finance Committee were concluded one of them being that the bill shall go into effect on the first of April next. The bill was then considered as in Committee of the Whole, and pending the remarks of Mr. Sprayne, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Cattell, of New

Jersey, the Senate adjourned.
In the House the resolution to pay Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, the increased compensation up to the passed, and applied to the cases of Mesers, Voorhies diana, and Brooks, of New York. The House be to declare valid and conclusive certain preclamations and acts of the President was reported from the Juwere agreed to and the bill was recommitted. I declares that all acts done and preclamations issued after the 4th of March, 1861, and before the 1st of Decemher 1845, respecting courts martial and military arrest or imprisonments shall be valid, and prohibits any civil courts in the United States or Territories from holding persons answerable for taking part therein. Mr. Boutwell from the Judiciary Committee reported a substitute for the House bill to prescribe an oath to public officers, members of the bar, &a., and after explaining and advocating it, moved the previous question. Numerous efforts were made by the democratic members to stave of a vote, and the pages were sent forth to enforce the attendance of absent members, there not being a quorum present. An endless round of dilatory motions was then commenced by the democratic members, and all attempts at compromise failed. Up to two o'clock the deliberations of the House were at a dead lock, the two parties apparently trying to decide the question by

THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate notice was given of intention to intro duce a bill to continue the appropriation for the improve ment of Hudson river. A bill was introduced authorizing the consolidation of manufacturing, mining and chemical companies. The Senate, after some other

business of minor importance, adjourned.

In the Assembly resolutions directing the Committee of Commerce and Navigation to investigate the inconveniences attending the passage of the Fast and North rivers by the ferry boats, and report a bill compelling the ferry companies to afford better security and protection to the public, was adopted. The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes to the 1st of April, was peased. A communication from the Governor, transmitting the report of the Board of Commissioners relative to the purchase of quarantine grounds, was received. Bills were introduced to consolidate the state line with the Erie and ether roads, and to prevent obstructions upon piers and wharves in the city of New York. An evening session was held, which was devoted to the consideratio of the Governor's Message.

THE CITY

The blockade of snow and ice is being rapidly raised filthy condition and the ferryboats are resuming their regular trips. The ship Oneida was cut into by ice while coming up the lower bay, and sustained such serious ajury that it was found necessary to run her ashore of

The Registrar of the Board of Health in his weekly letter informs the Board that scarlatus and other infe-tious fevers are on the increase in this city and Brook-lys. Is an additional instalment of his annual report by

gives 482 as the number of fatal cases of cholera that

The Inspector of Excise granted eighty-five permits yesterday. The Attorney of the Board intends to move at its meeting to-morrow that the licenses of all those licensed dealers who took out injunctions against the Board and have not paid costs be revoked.

George W. Crogier, a member of the Board of Council men, had his leg cut off while attempting to get on a rain of the Hudson River Railroad yesterday while was in motion. It is feared that his injuries will prove

In the United States Commissioners' office yesterday. before Commissioner Stilwell, a man named Brennas was committed for trial on a charge of having presented orged discharges from the army to claim agents, for the purpose of obtaining the additional bounty provided by the act of Congress of 1866. John H. Trapp, a lawyer, was further examined before Commissioner Botts on a charge of having presented to a United States paymaster in this city a writing alleged to have been forged for the eased soldier. Some evidence having been taken the next hearing of the case was adjourned until the 25th

Surrogate Tucker was engaged yesterday in hearing the testimony in the Layton will case, the trial of which ced in June. The deceased, it will be renembered, was a coal merchant, who died possess onsiderable property. The will is contested on the ground that it was made while deceased was not in a In the United States District Circuit Court yesterday Judge Shipman presiding, the following goods serzed ordered for sale: - Four barrels of whiskey, Stone street; seven barrels ditto, Miller street; one barrel distilled spirits, 49 Broadway; five barrels whiskey, pier 38 North river; twenty-two barrels distilled spirits, 457 West Thirty-seventh street; three barrels distilled spirits, pier 16 North river; three barrels distilled spirits, Thirty sixth street; four barrels whiskey. Fulton street; on

The case of Dorothea Rawson vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which the defendant was sued by plaintiff for the recovery of damages tor property d stroyed through the alleged carelessness of the company, and in which a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$3,995 10, came before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, on an appeal by the defend

The stock market was dull and rather heavy yester day. Gold after opening at 136%, closed steady at 136%

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our advices from Rio Janeiro are dated December 25 and our Buenos Ayres correspondence December 14, containing news from the seat of war in Paraguay to the 8th of December. The most active preparations were going on for battle, but nothing beyond a few artillery duels had occurred. The report of a battle on the 4th uit. proves incorrect. Two Brazilian vessels had bombarded the extreme right of the Paraguayan army. Five hun dred troops and seamen had been depatched from Brazil, and the keels of five monitors had been laid. The draft was still progressing. General Castro, commanding Argentines at Tuyuty, reports that a formidable mutiny had broken out among the Paraguayans. Another Indian invasion had been made in the province of Cordoba. General Flores, of Uruguay, had issued an order requiring banks to resume specie payment in a few days. A mulatto slave carried off the medal for sculpture in the Provincial Expesition. Two hundred immigrants from New York had arrived, but complaints were made that they were not agriculturists. A submarise telegraph had been completed between Buenos Ayres and Monterisdo. The United States vessels Brooklyn and Pensacola lost some spars and rigging in a storm off the Brazilian coast.

mar. We have special advices from Jamaies dated at Kings ton on the 10th of January. Our correspondent states the negroes of St. Thomas in the East and St. David. have refused to turn out to work on the estates excep the Jamaica Committee are producing in these parishes the greatest amount of hostility towards those in authority. Dr. Fiddes, the opponent of ex-Gevernor Eyre, leaves for England to testify against that gentleman at his trial. The Colonial Bank has intimated that it purchases American silver at six per cent discount, in ever amounts of not less than £10. The commercial report mys the market has been extremely dull during the fort-night. There is very little fisherum in first bands, but a good supply of flour and provisions. The crop of coffee is coming in very slowly, owing, no doubt, to the holidays. The weather during the past fortnight has been dry. In Vere drought still continues, which will make

Advices from Havil, dated at Port au Prince on the 7th of January, do not include news of importance The teamer Plantagenet was at Port au Prince from Cura coa, en route to Liverpoot.

are specially informed that the Governor was about to and with an almost complete cessation of mortality

from its attack. Michael Purtel, a Fenian, was placed in the dock at Toronto yesterday for trial. He dectined to challenge any of the jurous, and on being required to plead he stated that, as a case was already made out, the Judge might set him down as guilty. The Judge did so and sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment. Owen Kennedy was tried, and being found guilty was sen-tenced to be hanged on the 8th of March next.

A motion has been submitted before the United States Supreme Court asking for a reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, by which A. J. P. Garaché, of that State, was excluded from the the new constitution of the State. The motion is based on the recent decisions in the cases of Cummings and Garland, and is joined in by Reverdy Johnson for Mr. Gara he, and Senator Henderson, of Missouri, for the

State.

An opinion was recently delivered by Mr. Justice Leonard, of the Court of Appeals, in the case of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company against the Board of Supervisors for the city and county of New York, regarding the legal remedies applicable in the cas of the assessment for taxes on deposits made by corporations as securities to policy holders.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen was elected United States Senstor for New Jersey yesterday by a vote of 44 to 32. Timothy O. Howe was re-elected by the Wisconsin Legislature, and Senator Pomeroy by the Upper House of the Kansas Legislature, the Lower House refusing to go into an election for the long term. Gov. Morton was elected to the same position by the Indiana Legislature The brig George E. Malthy was lost on the 7th inst.

while on her trip from Demerara to Baltimore. Her crew were all saved. The George W. Hynson, a three masted schooner, went ashere at a point south of Squar ulet day before yesterday.

Five brick stores, six frame buildings and two dwel ings were destroyed by fire in Vicksburg, Miss., yester

day afternoon. The origin of the fire was incendiary. The loss is estimated at \$175,000. CORPORATION ADVERTISING AND PRINTING. Mr. Owen Murphy, who seems to be earnest in his advocacy of city reform, has introduced a resolution into the Assembly calling for information as to the amount paid to different papers in this city for advertising for the Com mon Council and city departments during the years 1865 and 1866. This is a very proper resolution, and the city will owe its thanks to Mr. Murphy if the investigation shall be thoroughly made and the abuse hereafter corrected. A little sheet, of which no person ever hears, except when such a job as Mr. Murphy desires to expose is brought up, and which prints a hundred or two copies, had a bill of some forty thousand dollars against the city for advertising for the Common Council alone for six months of last year. This is only a small portion of the leakage. The printing is paid for three or four times over-once when published as proceedings, again when furnished in slips, and again in the shape of "reports." Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been squandered in this way by the city "rings." Let the matter be properly investi gated and the developments will astonish even the Assembly, which is stready tolerably familiar with the management of "printing

The Bill to Regulate the Practice and Define the Powers of the Supreme Court.

Since the day when Chief Justice Taney, in pronouncing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, declared that a negro under the federal constitution "has no rights which a white man is bound to respect," that court has been under a cloud of popular odium as the devoted and remorseless instrument of the Southern pro-slavery oligarchy. In the recent decisions of this court we see that this old leaven of slavery still leavens the whole lump by a majority of one, and that without a reconstruction of the tribunal or a timely law of Congress defining its powers and limitations, we must prepare for some other and bolder decisions, involving a justification of secession and rebellion as constitutional rights and the condemnation of the war for the Union as an invasion of State sovereignty and a blunder and failure.

In this exigency Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, on Monday last came to the rescue in the House of Representatives with a bill which, we think neatly covers the necessities of the situation. It is "a bill to regulate the practice and define the powers of the Supreme Court." It provides that "all cases of writs of error from and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States wherein is drawn in question the validity of any statute or other authority of the United States, or the construction of any clause of the constitution, or the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State on the ground of repugnancy to the constitution or laws of the United States, the hearing shall only be had before a full bench of the judges of such court, and no judgment shall be rendered or decision given against the validity of any statute or any authority exercised by the United States unless with the concurrence of all the judges of such court."

On the motion for the suspension of the rules for the introduction of this bill the vote of the House stood 107 to 39, a strict party vote, excepting Mr. Raymond, half-and-half, who voted this time with the democrats, in the minority. The bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee, and we presume that it will soon be reported back substantially as it stands and passed into law. The authority of Congress in this direction is ample and clear. The constitution says that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish;" that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority," &c., and that "in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

The remedy contemplated—the conversion of the court to the issues of the war and the ultimatum of the loyal States-can be reached in providing as proposed, that "no judgment shall be rendered or decision given against the validity of any statute or any authority exercised by the United States, unless with the concurrence of all the judges of the court" This bill, then, if passed into a law, will practically relieve the Supreme Court of any further interference with Congress in this business of Southern reconstruction, and it may thus operate in a remarkable change of Southern sentiment; for it appears that the main reliance of the intractable ruling classes of the South now is in this Supreme Court, as it is now divided, five judges in their favor against four, and as its decisions upon all questions are now made, by a bare majority.

It begins to be apparent, therefore, that, according to the constitution, the issues decided by the war will be established under the will of the people and the authority of Congress over the rebellious States, and that all impediments blocking the way will be removed, including the present majority rule of the Sapreme Court and a hostile Executive. Nor are these things the mere expedients of a party for party purposes. They are the demands of great revolution which cannot be resisted, out which must run its course. Starting with this revolution from Fort Sumter we expect to follow it to its legitimate and crowning re-

Tenement Houses-Inspector's Report. The report of the Inspector of Buildings touches upon one subject of vital importance to half a million of our resident populationnamely, the dwellers in tenement houses These establishments are not only a disgrace to the city, but to the civilization of the age. They demand a thorough and radical reform in their construction and management, which is all the more necessary because they cannot very well be abolished, in consequence of the crowded condition of the lower part of the island and the few facilities to reach the upper part, where there might be found room enough for bundreds of small dwelling houses if the people who work down town could only conveniently get at them. One of the most appalling features of this subject is the constant risk of suffering a horrible death by fire or suffication to which the inmates of tenement houses are exposed. The law, it is true, makes certain provisions for fire escapes, but, according to the Inspector, there are many houses, containing from six to eight families each without any safe mode of egress in case of fire. The recommendation to build enclosed stone and iron staircases and brick partition walls is one that the Legislature should make note of; and the rule should be applied to couses already occupied, as well as to those bereafter to be constructed. It may cost the owners a good deal of money; but then we hold that human life is as precious as merchandise; and while much money is spent in building fireproof stores the dwellings of the hard working poor should receive equal consideration with storehouses for dry goods and previsions. Of the two hundred and forty tenement

houses put up within the past year it appears that nearly all are provided with the apparatus for escape; but the difficulty is with regard to tenements erected before the present law was passed. This difficulty, we imagine, can be removed by passing another law to reach these cases. No technicality should be allowed to stand in the way of such a humane

hundreds of men, women and children in the midst of a civilized community.

Lord Derby and English Reform.

There were many on this as well as on the other side of the Atlantic who were willing to believe that the party now in power in England had made up their minds at least to attempt the settlement of the vexed question of Parliamentary reform. It was well known that there were liberal spirits in the tory Cabinet, and no one doubted that Mr. Disraeli, if sufficiently encouraged, had ability and daring enough to outwit his whig rivals and defeat them even on their own ground. It appears, however, that such is not to be the case. If yesterday's telegram prove to be well founded, that "Lord Derby has concluded not to present a government reform bill to Parliament," the reform movement has assumed an entirely new phase and the affairs of England are placed in a more critical and alarming condition than ever.

It is difficult, indeed, to exaggerate the perils of the situation. The country has been stirred rom one end to the other. The popular pulse has been felt as perhaps it never was felt before. Mr. Bright has concluded a political campaign which, for the enthusiasm and unanimity of sentiment it has evoked, is without parallel in the history of the nation. There is but one cry heard throughout the land, and that cry, which is loud and imperious, is for reform in the representation of the people. The Parliamentary recess, during which ministers have had unusual facilities of judging of the tone of popular sentiment, and abundant opportunity of making up their minds as to the course most advisable to pursue, is about to close; in a few more days thousands upon thousands of petitioners will present themselves at the door of the House of Commons, and Parliament will gaze upon a sight such as it has not witnessed before, even amid the many and strange vicis situdes of its eventful history. Yet, in the face of all these facts, and as if in utter disregard of consequences, the responsible rulers of the country coolly conclude to give reform the go-by and leave it to be settled as best it

We are well aware that this resolution does not openly imply that the government have set their faces against reform. They have not pledged themselves either way. It is open to any party or to any individual member to take up the question. It augurs ill, however, for the tory party, and especially for the tory aristocracy, that they cannot even under all this pressure voluntarily abandon their ancient tralitionary ground and take up a position more is barmony with the times. An opportunity was given them to regain lost ground; but is the rumor is well founded, the opportunity is gone, and gone, we tear, forever. The pros-

pool which lies before them as a party is certainly gleomy enough.

This new phase of the reform question, however, has an importance which is not to be measured by the interests of a party. It deepens the impression which is already general that England is on the verge of a revolutionary crisis. The time has come when the governing power which has so long been vested in a privileged order must change hands. Republican sentiments have long been gaining ground among the people. How deep and how general these sentiments are M Bright has abundantly proved. Longer to suppress their aspirations for liberty and equal rights has become impossible. Reform is inevitable, in spite of any policy or any government. It may come in small measure a rst-it may even for a time be delayed, but English history-an era in which the popular nt shall find a fuller and nobler exp

The Latest News from Brazil. The mails received yesterday by the South America, from Rio Janeiro and the Brazilian coast, contain news of interest. There had been no fighting of any extent in Paraguay. but the war movements in Brazil were con tinued actively. Troops were being raised by draft in the provinces, a force had been despatched to the Paraguay river and five Monitors were said to be in the course of construction. The news is of course in the interes of the allies. It is stated that an insurrection had occurred in Paraguay which threatened trouble, and that a force had been despatched to the northwestern border to guard against aggressions from Peru.

The Brazilian papers make the most of the decree opening the Amazon river and its tributaries, and the San Francisco, to the shipping of all nations, and take the occasion to proclaim that the present war is waged only for the purpose of compelling the like opening of the Paraguay river and its tributaries to free navigation. To this end they claim it is necessary that Fortress Humaits, on the left bank of the Paraguay, where the principal fighting has been going on, shall be destroyed. This is affirmed to be the object of the war and the question of the disputed territory known as the Gran Chaco, and taking in the right bank of the Paraguay river nearly to the orthern limit of Paraguay, is ignored. The present effort of Brazil is evidently to enlist the sympathy of Europe and the United States on behalf of the allies.

Cerr RAILROADS .- During the prevalence of the late snow storm our city railroads have necessarily been working under some difficulties. But there is a very general complaint that they have not used proper energy in surmounting these difficulties and affording the best accommodations to the public possible under the circumstances. Some lines discontinued running cars altogether. Others hesi tated to lucur the expense of clearing their tracks, and others only kept an insufficient number of cars going. This was in weather which rendered walking almost impossible and when railroad accommodation was needed more than ever. All this shows the necessity of building railroads over or through the houses, along the backs of the blocks or through their centres. With such roads the difficulties and annoyances to which our citizens have recently been put would be altogether avoided.

PROTECTION FOR THE WORKING WOMEN.—There is no class in the community which stands more in need of legislative protection than the females who earn a precarious living by working for stores and factories. They are generally to be found among the friendless body of

measure as the preservation of the lives of widows and orphans, and their defencelessness is made the source of fraud and inhumanity on the part of many avaricious employers, who, upon every paltry pretext, cut down the price of their labor to starvation point. We are glad, therefore, to see a bill before the Legislature to secure these poor sewing women in their rights, and it must be regretted if it does not pass even in its most stringent form as originally introduced by Mr. Blair, which declared that no property of employers was exempt from levy and sale on judgments for any sum recovered for labor performed by a working girl, and provided also for the arrest and imprisonment of the defrauding employer. These provisions have been somewhat modified by the Judiciary Committee, but they still remain among the main features of the bill, though it is probable that the imprisonment clause will be amended.

> The Case of the Steamboat Commodore-Startling Disclosures.

The Supervisory Inspector of Steamboats has made his report upon the case of the steamboat Commodore, of the Stonington line, which was lost on the Long Island coast on the night of December 27. From the investigation it appears that the boat was an old rotten tub, unfit for Sound navigation, lacking in necessary equipments, worked by an incompetent crew, sailed by a reckless or incompetent captain and taken to sea without a license, in violation of law and regulations and in an unseaworthy condition. The President of the company to which she belonged testified that he knew of the dangerous condition of the boat and hesitated in trusting his life on board. Yet innocent passengers, confiding in the reputation of the company over which he presides, were allowed to crowd her decks and cabins as freely as they pleased. Men, women and children were enticed by agents and advertisements to take passage by her, with the knowledge on the part of the captain and the company that they ood a better chance of going to the bettom than of arriving safely at their destination. Is it not about time that crimes such as these men have been guilty of should be punished? Are those who thus wickedly and wilfully jeopardize human life to go wholly free? Recommendations for more stringent laws are all very well, but if such a case as that of the Commodore is to be passed over with a report and a few indignant comments by the press all the laws that can be enacted will not make a traveller's life worth an hour's purchase.

City Reform Patchwork.

Some of our Albany representatives either have a very indifferent conception of the real wants of the city of New York or must be anxious to grind their own axes while affecting to favor measures of reform. It is notorions that very gross abuses exist in the present management of our piers and wharves. They have been suffered to fall into decay until some of them are actually uscless ruins, while others are in such a dilapidated condition as to afford no accommodation or safety to the commerce of the port. Intrinsically the most valuable property in the State, they have yielded no revenue to the city and have served to cripple instead of to increase her trade. It is easy to understand the cause of these evils. The rates of wharinge have been insufficient, especially under the Increased prices of labor and material, to afford enough revenue to keep the docks in repair. The leases, like all other property belonging to the city, have been turned into jobs. The leasees bave made all the money they could and have suffered the docks to decay. The city has not had funds wherewith to put them the tide has fairly set in, and a revolution is in repair, having failed to secure any reveimpending which will inaugurate a new era in nue from them. The remedy is as plain as the cause of the evils. The piers and wharves from the effects of injuries received by falling into the should be taken out of the hands of the city "rings," and placed under the control of a Board of Public Works. The docks should be put in thorough repair at as economical an outlay as possible. They should then be leased to the highest bidders, so as to afford the largest revenue possible to the city, and the rates of wharfage should be fixed at an amount sufficient to pay a fair profit, and no more. These reforms could very easily be made and would be a benefit to the city as well as to commerce. But in their place one member introduces a bill squinting at the interests of a company of speculators who desire to secure a monopoly of the docks, to tax commerce with heavy warehouse fees and to put into their own pockets the income which should go into the city treasury and relieve the overburdened taxpayers. Another member, who hails from Brooklyn, instead of endeavoring to raise the means to repair the docks and to provide for the interests of the city in their management, comes forward with an impudent proposition to add to the present embarrassments and losses by increasing the already large fees and incomes of the Captain of the Port and Harbor Masters to an amount that would impose a tax of many additional thousands of dollars a year upon commerce The same member and others also introduce a batch of bills seeking to set aside a number of piers and wharves exclusively for particular interests.

> Will not some plain, practical, honest man if one can be found at Albany, who has no party friends to favor and no personal interest to subserve, take compassion on the city of New York and propose a bill such as we have suggested in relation to our piers and wharves? The city has suffered enough from the jobs of her own "rings," without now being made the prey of "rings" in Albany. We need thorough and sound reform; but such patchwork, selfish legislation as seems now to be threatened will make our condition worse than it is at A BREEZE IN CONGRESS .- The House of Rep-

resentatives yesterday was the scene of con-

siderable excitement consequent upon the

attempt to pass, under the pressure of the previous question, a bill reported by Mr. Bout-well, from the Judiciary Committee, intended to meet the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the test oath unconstitutional, by providing that no person counsel in any United States Court who has been engaged in the rebellion or given aid or encouragement to rebels. The democrats. who could not defeat the order for the previous estion, managed to muster a sufficient numer of members to order the ayes and noes and resorted to parliamentary tactics for purpose of driving off action upon the bill. A call of the House was made, and the proceed-

ings were exciting, but carried on in ... rent good humor. At midnight the sail continued unchanged, neither side showing any disposition to yield, and an all night session appeared inevitable.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Ton Paris Exposition. -The ship Mercury, Captain Stet son, for Havre, sailed yesterday with a cargo of goods, for-warded by the United States Agency for the Paris Expewas of the most varied character, comprising planes, pictures, firearms, artillery, ambulances, toys, glassware, lamps, books, &c. The Mercury was advertised to sail a few days ago, but has been detained in consequence of the floating ice in the river, which has made navigation a somewhat perilous undertaking.

ARRIVAL OF A SPANISH STRANGE. -- The Spanish mail steamer Pajalo del Oceana (Ocean Bird) arrived at this port yesterday from Havana. She comes here to over-haul and repair. This steamer was built in New York-and for a short time sailed under the American flag. She was subsequently sold to a Spanish company.

LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Tre of the Ladies' New York Southern Relief Aser already in receipt of \$1,115 to be devoted to reheving the widespread destitution now prevailing in the Southern

Dr. Hebbard on the true means of preserving good health. The first lecture will be given in the Cooper Institute on the 28th inst. The Doctor recently gave a series of lectures in Boston extending over thirty-three consecutive evenings, and at the close received the thanks of the Governor of the State, besides those of many influential men of that city. Illustrated lectures is about to be given in this city by

THE FARMERS' CLUB.—The regular weekly meeting the Farmers' Club was held yesterday afternoon, ex-Alderman Nathan C. Ely in the chair. The attendance members was larger than usual, and the discusthe topics brought under the consideration of the club was quite animated. As soon as the suggestions of cor-respondents had been disposed of a special subject, "The Work of the Farmer in the Early Part of the Year," was introduced and debated, apparently exciting considerable

ACCIDENT TO COUNCILMAN GEORGE W. CREGIER. - A most amentable accident occurred early last evening to one from last accounts fears were entertained that the injuries might prove fatal. It seems that George W. Crerangements to leave the city in the half-past four o'clock P. M. train for Albany, on important business. On leaving his home, in West Forty-fourth street, to proceed to the Hudson River Railroad depot, being behind time, he determined to get the train as it passed Forty-fourth street, on Eleventh avenue. He succeeded in getting down to the avenue before the train had arrived, and as it approached Forty-fourth street he caught hold of the railing on the rear of the third car, and attempted to jump on. Unfortunately his foot slipped and he fell, his right leg being caught by the wheel of the rear car, which passed over it, severing it from the body just below the knee. Some workmen who were near by at the time ran to his assistance and, with the aid of the police of the Twenty second precinct, conveyed him to his residence, No. 437 West Forty-lourth street, where medical aid was immediately procured and everything done to make him as comfertable as possible. It was feared at a late hour last night that his injuries might prove fatal, yet great hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Crogier had been telegraphed to to come to Albany immediately or important business, and he had barely time to make the noc ssary arrangements before his departure.

Caution to Hackkex.—John Daly, proprietor of hack No. 30, was brought before the Mayor yesterday on angements to leave the city in the half-past four o'clock

No. 30, was brought before the Mayor yesterday on charge of extertion, and compelled to disgorge under the following circumstances:—The offender, it appeared, the following circumstances:—The offender, it appeared, picked up a foreigner at the foot of Barclay street and charged him \$3 in gold for driving him to Exeach's Rotel. According to the law Daly was only entitled to fifty cents, and the Mayor, anxious to make an example of some of these worthes, imposed a fine of \$2 upon the affender in addition to making him discorgation that require looking to as much as the heckman. They have bed their filing long casult, and the Mayor could not be fetter angued than in trying to break an a system of autorition which has tee long disgraced the metropolities city.

Company G, of the Ninth regiment, National Guard, Company G, of the Ninth regiment, National Gaard, se-sembled last evening at their regimental armony in West.

Twenty-sixth street, on the occasion of the presentations of a ling to the company. The flag, which was a national standard, company size, the gift of Mrs. Captain B. W. Diggs, was presented in a belitting spoon by Colonet Wilcox, and was received on behalf of the company by Sergeant Demision. After the ceromony dancing was rangurated, and the festivities continued during the remainder of the evening.

BAIL OF THE CLERKES AM SOCIETY.—The Clerks' Aid.

Society offebrated their ninth anniversary last evening by a ball at Irving Hall, which passed off with great color by a buil at Irving Inil, which passed oil with great cours
and proved in every respect a brilliant success. The
number of gues's present was unusually large, and quite
early in the evening the ballroom was crowded with the
early in the evening the ballroom was crowded with the
early in the evening the ballroom continued up tilt a very late, or rather early, hour, and
not until the gray light of the morning began to piece
through the windows did the merry makers reluctantly Casualties -William Griffin, late a wa

hold of the vessel which now lies at the root of Lights street, East river.

Coroner Gover yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of Elien Logan, late a domestic employed at 38 Bond street, who died from the effects of injuries caused by failing over the banisters from the fourth to the lower floor. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. Ellen was forty years of age and a native of Ireland.

A lad, sixteen years of age, named John Philbin, had three fingers of his left hand terribly crushed by having them caught in the machinery at the siversmith's about the conveyed to the New York Hospital, where death subsequently ensued after the fingers had been amputated.

FIRES.

Another Large Fire in Vicksburg-Loss Esti-mated at \$750.000.

VICKSRUNG, Miss., Jan. 22, 1867. on China street, and communicated rapidly to the ad-joining buildings on Washington and Mulberry streets. Five brick stores were burned. H. Bodenheim & Co., dry goods; E. V. Porter & Co., dry goods and plantation supplies, and Miss Mary Martin, millinery street six frame buildings were burned, occ Wattermeyer, confectionery; William Keegan & Ca., tinners; Stonewall Exchange and boarding house, and Mrs. Wright's boarding house. Two dwellings on Mulherry street were also destroyed. Total loss three-quar-ters of a million of dellars; insured for about one-fifth of that amount. The Washington Hotel very narrowly en-caped. The origin of the fire was no doubt incendiary, as an attempt was made to fire some dwellings on Craw ford street about daylight. :Fire in Mobile.

Monils, Jap. 22, 1867. A destructive fire occurred on Dauphin street last

night by which four houses were destroyed. Loss about \$50,000; partially insured. Three firemen were injured, but none fatally.

Three frame dwellings were burned in the Fourth trict, involving a less of \$25,000; mostly covered by in-

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Hon. T. O. Howe Re-elected United States Senator-Passage of the Resolution Request-ing Senator Doolittle to Resign.

Hon. Timothy O. Howe was re-elected United Stata Senator to-day.

A resolution instructing Senator Doclittle to resign has finally passed the Wisconsin Legislature to-day by a strict party vote.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR IN INDIANA.

Governor Morton was elected United States Senator day over D. W. Voorhees, democrat. The vote in senate stood 25 to 19; in the House 60 to 33.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The Senate of Maryland to-night declared Spates Senator from Alleghany county, in place Ayes 14, mays 6.

BEVADA LEGISLATURE.

in the Nevada Legislature restorder the lines pointed a committee to investigate the alleged car of corruption during the Senatorial contest. The Sepased a bill authorizing the sale of \$300,000 or 8 bonds, bearing one and a quarter \$300,000.